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it creates. Even the associated charities, while eliminating the worst forms of the vice of charity, have not employed the only really redemptive force; that of positive personality. All this is old, but the writer makes it terribly new. It is not all the truth, but I fear it is all true. It would be easy to point out defects in these lectures, but it would be neither gracious nor profitable. The world sadly needs to have these things said occasionally, and few have the ability and the courage to say them as Father Huntington has done.

But while some poverty is due to social injustice, and demands something very different from charity for its relief, there is much that is due rather to social progress and is inseparable from it. It is to the latter that Professor Giddings directs our attention. Father Huntington declaims against the charity which refuses to interfere with social maladjustments. Professor Giddings warns us against the charity which would interfere with social readjustments. To my mind each is extreme, being too much inclined to reduce all poverty to a single kind. Both kinds exist. The one ought not to be, and it calls less for relief than for reform. The other must be; it is but the debris of social manufacture, a thing to be minimized indeed, but the machine that turns out necessary wares must not be stopped because it makes chips. In scientific temper Professor Giddings' lecture is certainly admirable, and his analysis of the true character of society and the nature of social progress is eminently satisfactory.

Mr. Bernard Bosanquet gives an excellent account of charity organization in London, though his lecture of necessity contains little that is novel. Professor Adams contributes a brief introduction.

H. H. POWERS.

A History of Germany in the Middle Ages. By ERNEST F. HENDERSON. Pp. xxiv, 437. Price, \$2.60. New York: Macmillan & Co., 1894.

This is the first of three volumes intended to cover "the whole of German history." Such a work is greatly needed. In spite of the many volumes written by German scholars, there is no satisfactory history of Germany as a whole. The tendency of the historical training in the German universities is opposed to such general work. The seminars turn out specialists, admirably equipped for minute research, but apparently incapable of taking a broad view. In his old age, Ranke, the father of the historical seminar, realized this danger and doubted the wisdom of the innovation which he had himself introduced.

But this attention to the minutiae has opened to us an enormous mass of new material. In the last twenty years, thousands of volumes have been devoted to the elucidation of special topics. A few men of somewhat broader range have made use of these special theses and prepared scholarly works on certain phases or periods. Lamprecht is writing a great work, of which the fourth volume has just appeared, on the social history of Germany. Brunner and Schröder have rewritten the constitutional history. Winkelmann has thrown a flood of light on the Hohenstaufen period. Mühlbacher, Manitius, and many others might be mentioned. But the average student has needed a scholarly work which embraced, within reasonable compass, the most important results of all this erudition. Such has been Henderson's task.

We are already indebted to the author for a most serviceable volume of translations; and his labor in preparing that collection has fitted him for his larger work. His acquaintance with the leading sources has saved him from the errors which a less scholarly writer inevitably makes. In the present volume the material is judiciously chosen, the statements are accurate, and the proportion observed, good. The work is a valuable addition to our accessible material. It is by far the best history of Germany that we have.

As two more volumes are promised, some criticisms may be added. The style is faulty and unattractive; the proof-reading is careless; no uniform system is followed for the proper names. But we do not wish to emphasize defects in detail, as we feel sure that every competent teacher will advise his students to read this book.

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An Introduction to the Philosophy of Herbert Spencer, with a Biographical Sketch. By WILLIAM HENRY HUDSON. Pp. ix, 234. Price, \$1.25. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1894.

The author of this volume hopes to furnish "thoughtful and inquiring persons of broad outlook but limited leisure" an "outline map or hand guide" to the philosophy of Herbert Spencer. He has done this; and more. He has given students long familiar with Mr. Spencer's voluminous writings an exposition of the philosophic system expounded in them that is masterful and helpful both in the way of refreshing one's memory and in throwing new light on the development of Mr. Spencer's theories. The first two chapters, "Herbert Spencer: A Biographical Sketch" and "Spencer's Earlier Work—Preparation for the Synthetic Philosophy," are in themselves valuable